

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CEZAR CARVAJAL,

Plaintiff,

vs.

PRIDE INDUSTRIES, INC.;
DOES 1-10,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 10CV2319-GPC(MDD)

**ORDER GRANTING IN PART AND
DENYING IN PART
DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR
SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

[Dkt. No. 32.]

Before the Court is Defendant Pride Industries' motion for summary judgment, or in the alternative, partial summary judgment. Plaintiff opposed and Defendant replied. Based on the briefs, supporting documents, and the applicable law, the Court GRANTS in part and DENIES in part Defendant's motion for summary judgment.

Background

On November 9, 2010, Plaintiff, proceeding *pro se* at the time, filed a complaint alleging "Discrimination, Retaliation, Falure (sic) to Acomidate (sic) under Title - 7 (See Attached)" along with a motion to proceed *in forma paueris*. (Dkt. No. 1.) The Court granted Plaintiff's motion for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* but *sua sponte* dismissed the complaint without prejudice for failing to state a claim. (Dkt. No. 4.) On January 31, 2011, Plaintiff's attorney filed a notice of appearance. (Dkt. No. 10.) With new counsel, Plaintiff filed a second amended complaint alleging numerous causes of action based on his alleged wrongful termination from Defendant Pride

1 Industries on July 3, 2008. (Dkt. No. 14.) Plaintiff alleges nine causes of action:

- 2 1) First Cause of Action - Violation of Title I of the Americans with Disabilities
3 Act of 1990 (“ADA”);
- 4 2) Second Cause of Action - Violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
5 (“Title VII”);
- 6 3) Third Cause of Action - Race Discrimination in Violation of California
7 Government Code section 12900, *et seq.*;
- 8 4) Fourth Cause of Action - Wrongful Termination in Violation of Public Policy;
- 9 5) Fifth Cause of Action - Breach of Contract;
- 10 6) Sixth Cause of Action - Breach of Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair
11 Dealing;
- 12 7) Seventh Cause of Action - Negligence;
- 13 8) Eighth Cause of Action - Defamation/Slander Per Se; and
- 14 9) Ninth Cause of Action - Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress.

15 Defendant moves for summary judgment on all causes of action, or alternatively,
16 partial summary judgment. (Dkt. No. 32.) Plaintiff filed an opposition on December
17 21, 2013. (Dkt. Nos. 34, 35.) Defendant filed a reply on January 11, 2013. (Dkt. No.
18 37.)

19 **Factual Background**

20 Defendant Pride Industries, Inc. is a non-profit organization whose mission is to
21 create jobs for people with disabilities. (Dkt. No. 32-5, Oliveira Decl. ¶ 2.) It operates
22 a shipboard provisioning contract in San Diego with the Navy under the federal
23 AbilityOne program which requires that most of the work be done by employees with
24 disabilities. (*Id.* ¶ 2.) Plaintiff began working at Pride as an on-call laborer at its
25 AbilityOne Shipboard Provisioning contract in San Diego from September 7, 2004
26 through July 2, 2008. (Dkt. No. 35, Pl’s Response to D’s Separate Statement of
27 Uncontroverted Facts at 4.)

28 At this point, the facts diverge. According to Plaintiff, he claims he was

1 ultimately terminated because he brought forth complaints about sexual harassment,
2 abuse to disabled employees, not being allowed meal breaks or lunch breaks, being
3 required to fake a mental disability in order to keep his job, Defendant failing to
4 accommodate his disability, discrimination and being harassed and retaliated against
5 for disclosing illegal conduct on the job. (Dkt. No. 35-23, Carvajal Decl. ¶ 3.) He was
6 retaliated against, discriminated against, and ultimately terminated because he refused
7 to provide a mental disability and he educated disabled employees about their rights.
8 (Id. ¶ 6.) He also states the he was discriminated against because he was Latino
9 because his supervisor, Gregory Pomrenke, would pick non-Latinos instead of
10 available Latinos to work. (Id. ¶10.) He states that he joked around with John Mears,
11 a fellow employee, on the job and outside of work. (Id.) Supervisors would joke
12 around and call people names. (Id.) Pomrenke joked around all the time but his jokes
13 were malicious while Plaintiff's and John's jokes were friendly. (Id. ¶ 8.)

14 Plaintiff was not hired as a disabled employee. (Id. ¶ 2.) Plaintiff alleges that
15 Defendant mistreated mentally disabled employees. (Id. ¶ 12.) Pride would place
16 mentally disabled employees in freezers for long periods of time without proper
17 jackets; it would not allow employees to use the restroom and they would wet their
18 pants; and it would not pay mentally disabled individuals for all the time they worked.
19 (Id.) When Plaintiff raised these issues to Pomrenke, he was told to mind his own
20 business. (Id. ¶ 14.)

21 Pomrenke also told Plaintiff he had to see Defendant's doctors so he could come
22 up with a mental disability. (Id. ¶ 17.) Plaintiff told him that he did not have a mental
23 disability and he would not fake a disability because it was illegal. (Id.) When
24 Plaintiff mentioned his knee disability, Pomrenke said a knee disability would not
25 suffice and forced him to find a mental disability. (Id.) Plaintiff states that employees
26 were being sent to the office to be coached on how to respond to questions so that
27 employees would be given a mental disability. (Id.) When Plaintiff asked for
28 paperwork so that he could go to "California Disability" and get advise, Pomrenke did

1 not like that. (Id.) As a result, Plaintiff received less work, was physically harassed
2 and abused. (Id.) In early 2008, Pomrenke asked again if Plaintiff would go to the
3 office and help them write up a mental disability. (Id.) After he refused to give a
4 mental disability, Pomrenke turned people against Plaintiff and said Plaintiff was a
5 “queer” and went to the gay pride parade. (Id.) He then began receiving warnings and
6 writeups. (Id.) Before late 2007 and early 2008, he never received any writeups. (Id.)

7 On July 1, 2008, Plaintiff and other employees were going onto a ship and
8 carried some medicine in his hand. (Id. ¶32.) Patrick Garvey, a work lead, said that
9 Plaintiff could not have the medicine in his hand. (Id.) Plaintiff put the medicine in
10 his pocket but Garvey said he had to put it in the van. (Id.) When Plaintiff told Garvey
11 he needed the medicine for his knee and to stop harassing him. (Id.) Garvey told him
12 to leave for insubordination. (Id.) This was before he had used profanities. (Id.)
13 Plaintiff asked for a ride back so he could complain to the office but Garvey said he
14 had to walk back. (Id.) Then Plaintiff said “F– you, leave me alone.” (Id.) He states
15 that there were many instances when they were told to walk home from North Island
16 which is about a two and a half mile walk. (Id.)

17 Plaintiff states that Garvey incorrectly stated that Plaintiff said “F– you and I
18 won’t do it” not, “F– you, leave me alone.” (Id. ¶ 33.) On July 1, 2008, Pomrenke told
19 him he was suspended for three days pending an investigation. (Id. ¶ 34.) Pomrenke
20 told Plaintiff to be at his office at 3 p.m. on Friday. (Id.) On Friday, he came in but
21 Pomrenke was not there and was told by Isa, that he had been terminated and gave him
22 his paycheck. (Id.)

23 According to Defendant, Pride’s managers, including Gregory Pomrenke, are
24 trained on disability awareness and are expected to work closely with the counselors
25 to ensure any necessary accommodations for its disabled employees are provided.
26 (Dkt. No. 32-5, Oliveira Decl. ¶ 3.) Greg Pomrenke was Plaintiff’s manager. (Dkt. No.
27 32-6, Pomrenke Decl. ¶ 1.) Plaintiff’s work was predominantly on naval ships at the
28 Naval Base San Diego. (Id. ¶ 2.) While employed, Pomrenke received a few

1 complaints from some of his co-workers regarding comments Plaintiff made such as
 2 making “gay comments”, calling other employees “queers” and pointing at
 3 miscellaneous objects and people and calling them “gay.” (Id. ¶ 3.) He stated that he
 4 asked Plaintiff if he had a disability but never demanded that he make up a disability.
 5 (Id. ¶ 4.) After Plaintiff informed him about his knee injury, he was no longer required
 6 to work on ladders and if he had difficulty walking, he was allowed to work on less
 7 physically demanding tasks. (Id. ¶ 5.)

8 Patrick Garvey is a work lead for Defendant. (Dkt. No. 32-4, Garvey Decl. ¶ 1.)
 9 On July 1, 2008, Garvey was the work lead of a crew of laborers, including Plaintiff,
 10 that were to load three pallets of food onto a naval ship named the “Lake Champlain.”
 11 (Id. ¶ 3.) Garvey drove the crew of laborers to the location in a company van. (Id.)
 12 The job was expected to take an hour or less so he told everyone to leave their bags in
 13 the van. (Id.) Plaintiff tried to get on the ship holding his white plastic bag. (Id.)
 14 Garvey told Plaintiff that he could not take the bag on board and that he needed to
 15 leave it in the van. (Id.) In response, Plaintiff said “F — you.” (Id.)

16 Garvey then called his supervisor, Adam Noble, to explain the situation. (Id. ¶
 17 4.) Noble said to tell Plaintiff to leave his bag in the van or go home. (Id.) Garvey
 18 told Plaintiff this and Plaintiff again said “F— you.” (Id.) When he called Noble again,
 19 Noble told him to send Plaintiff to see Pomrenke. (Id.) Pomrenke suspended Plaintiff
 20 pending investigation and after speaking with Mr. Garvey, he terminated Plaintiff
 21 effective July 2, 2008 for insubordination. (Dkt. No. 32-6, Pomrenke Decl. ¶ 8.)

22 **A. Legal Standard for Motion for Summary Judgment**

23 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56 empowers the Court to enter summary
 24 judgment on factually unsupported claims or defenses, and thereby “secure the just,
 25 speedy and inexpensive determination of every action.” Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477
 26 U.S. 317, 325, 327 (1986). Summary judgment is appropriate if the “pleadings,
 27 depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the
 28 affidavits, if any, show that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the

1 moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c). A fact
 2 is material when it affects the outcome of the case. Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.,
 3 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986).

4 The moving party bears the initial burden of demonstrating the absence of any
 5 genuine issues of material fact. Celotex Corp., 477 U.S. at 323. The moving party can
 6 satisfy this burden by demonstrating that the nonmoving party failed to make a
 7 showing sufficient to establish an element of his or her claim on which that party will
 8 bear the burden of proof at trial. Id. at 322-23. If the moving party fails to bear the
 9 initial burden, summary judgment must be denied and the court need not consider the
 10 nonmoving party’s evidence. Adickes v. S.H. Kress & Co., 398 U.S. 144, 159-60
 11 (1970).

12 Once the moving party has satisfied this burden, the nonmoving party cannot rest
 13 on the mere allegations or denials of his pleading, but must “go beyond the pleadings
 14 and by her own affidavits, or by the ‘depositions, answers to interrogatories, and
 15 admissions on file’ designate ‘specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue for
 16 trial.’” Celotex, 477 U.S. at 324. If the non-moving party fails to make a sufficient
 17 showing of an element of its case, the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter
 18 of law. Id. at 325. “Where the record taken as a whole could not lead a rational trier
 19 of fact to find for the nonmoving party, there is no ‘genuine issue for trial.’” Matsushita
 20 Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp., 475 U.S. 574, 587 (1986). In making this
 21 determination, the court must “view[] the evidence in the light most favorable to the
 22 nonmoving party.” Fontana v. Haskin, 262 F.3d 871, 876 (9th Cir. 2001). The Court
 23 does not engage in credibility determinations, weighing of evidence, or drawing of
 24 legitimate inferences from the facts; these functions are for the trier of fact. Anderson,
 25 477 U.S. at 255.

26 **B. Federal Enclave Doctrine as to Third, Fourth and Ninth Causes of Action**

27 Defendant argues that Plaintiff’s third, fourth and ninth state law causes of action
 28 for race discrimination, wrongful termination in violation of public policy, and

1 intentional infliction of emotional distress are barred under the federal enclave
 2 doctrine. Plaintiff argues that since these state law claims have a federal cause of
 3 action equivalent, they should not be dismissed. Moreover, if these state law causes
 4 of action are barred, Plaintiff seeks permission to amend his complaint to assert federal
 5 causes of action for these state law claims.

6 Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 of the United States Constitution grants Congress
 7 the power to “exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever” over all places
 8 purchased with the consent of a state “for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals,
 9 dock-yards, and other needful buildings.” U.S. Const. art. 1, § 8, cl. 17. The power to
 10 exercise “exclusive legislation” holds the same meaning as “exclusive jurisdiction.”
 11 Surplus Trading Co. v. Cook, 281 U.S. 647, 652 (1930). Exclusive jurisdiction
 12 “assumes the absence of any interference with the exercise of the functions of the
 13 Federal Government and . . . debar[s] the State from exercising any legislative
 14 authority, including its taxing and police power, in relation to the property and
 15 activities of individuals and corporations within the territory.” Silas Mason Co. v. Tax
 16 Comm’n of Wash., 302 U.S. 186, 197 (1937). To obtain exclusive jurisdiction, the
 17 state must also, by consent or cession, transfer jurisdiction to the United States. Id. at
 18 197.

19 “Only federal law applies on federal enclaves (except to the extent Congress has
 20 provided otherwise.)” Snow v. Betchel Const., Inc., 647 F. Supp. 1514, 1521 (C.D.
 21 Cal. 1986). Preexisting state law not inconsistent with federal policy remains in force
 22 until altered by national legislation. Pacific Coast Dairy v. Dept. of Agriculture, 318
 23 U.S. 285, 294 (1943).

24 Plaintiff does not dispute that the relevant events occurred on a federal enclave.¹

26 ¹According to Plaintiff, he worked at the Navy Base San Diego or North Island
 27 or the Submarine pier. (Dkt. No. 35–23, Carvajal Decl. ¶ 27.) He also states that
 28 occasionally he would work at the B Street Pier, which is not considered part of the
 Navy Base. (Id.) North Island, where the alleged incident leading to his termination
 is a federal enclave. See Moore v. R.E. Straite Eng’g, Inc., 07cv718-JM(WMC), 2008
 WL 5412423, at *1 (S.D. Cal. Dec. 26, 2008). In opposition, Plaintiff does not object

(Dkt. No. 32-2, D's Request for Judicial Notice, Ex. 1.) The Naval Base San Diego, formerly known as The Destroyer Base, became a federal enclave on February 23, 1922 pursuant to General Order No. 78 of the Navy Department and the State of California authorized the transfer of land. (Id., Exs 1. 2.) Under the federal enclave doctrine, state laws have no effect on federal enclaves unless they preexisted the surrender of sovereignty and are not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or with the government use for which the property was acquired. See Stiefel v. Bechtel Corp., 497 F. Supp. 2d 1153, 1156 (S.D. Cal. 2007) (citations omitted). Any state law in existence prior to 1922 remains in force; however, any state law promulgated after 1922 is barred by the federal enclave doctrine. See id.

The state law tort of intentional infliction of emotional distress was first recognized in California in 1950. Bowden v. Spiegel, Inc., 96 Cal. App. 2d 793 (1950); Richardson v. Pridmore, 97 Cal. App. 2d 124 (1950). The common law claim of wrongful termination in violation of public policy was first recognized in California in 1959. Petermann v. Int'l Brotherhood of Teamsters, 174 Cal. App. 2d 184, 188 (1959). In addition, racial discrimination in violation of California Government Code section 12900 was enacted in 1980. Taylor v. Lockheed Martin Corp., 78 Cal. App. 4th 472, 483 (2000). Accordingly, Plaintiff's state law claims of race discrimination in violation of California Government Code section 12900, intentional infliction of emotional distress, wrongful termination in violation of public policy do not pre-date the acquisition of Naval Base San Diego by the United States and are therefore barred by the federal enclave doctrine. See Snow, 647 F. Supp. at 1521; see also Cooper v. Southern Cal. Edison Co., 170 Fed. Appx. 496 (9th Cir. March 13, 2006).

Plaintiff argues that the federal enclave doctrine does not bar state claims which are or may be covered by federal law and cites to Stiefel, 497 F. Supp. 2d at 1156-57. Plaintiff misinterprets the Stiefel case. Stiefel held that state law claims that existed prior to the time the facility became a federal enclave are not barred but "become

that the alleged discriminatory conduct occurred on a federal enclave.

1 federal laws, although having their origin in the laws of the state.” Stiefel, 497 F.
 2 Supp. at 1156-57. Stiefel did not hold that any state law claims created after the land
 3 became a federal enclave, can be treated as federal law. Here, all three causes of action
 4 were recognized or promulgated after 1922, the year Naval Base San Diego became
 5 a federal enclave. As one court noted when addressing a similar argument, “similarities
 6 among the federal and state laws that Plaintiff asserts are not on point. Instead, the
 7 only state laws that apply on a federal enclave are those that were enacted before the
 8 time of cessation.” James Stewart & Co. v. Sadrakula, 309 U.S. 94, 99–100 (1940).
 9 Here, none of the three state causes of action arise under statutes enacted before 1922.
 10 See Klausner v. Lucas Film, 09-3502-CW, 2010 WL 1038228, at *4 (N.D. Cal. March
 11 19, 2010).

12 Alternatively, Plaintiff seeks permission to amend his complaint to assert the
 13 federal cause of action equivalent for these state law claims. “A party may not amend
 14 her complaint through argument in a brief opposing summary judgment.” Gilmour v.
 15 Gates, McDonald and Co., 382 F.3d 1312, 1315 (11th Cir. 2004) (citing Shanahan v.
 16 City of Chicago, 82 F.3d 776, 781 (7th Cir. 1996)). Here, Plaintiff seeks leave to
 17 amend his complaint to add the federal law equivalent to the state causes of action
 18 barred by the federal enclave doctrine. Plaintiff may not seek leave to file an amended
 19 complaint in his opposition.

20 Accordingly, the Court GRANTS Defendant’s motion for summary judgment as
 21 to the third claim for race discrimination under California Government Code section
 22 12900; fourth claim for wrongful termination in violation of public policy; and ninth
 23 cause of action for intentional infliction of emotional distress.

24 **C. First Cause of Action - Violation of Title I of the Americans with Disabilities**
 25 **Act of 1990**

26 In the second amended complaint, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant retaliated
 27 against him because he opposed its discriminatory conduct towards its disabled
 28 employees. (Dkt. No. 14, SAC ¶ 39.) He also claims that Defendant failed to

1 accommodate his knee injury when he was denied the ability to bring his medicine,
2 food and water on board the ship. (*Id.* ¶¶ 44, 45-46.)

3 Defendant moves for summary judgment on the discrimination, retaliation and
4 wrongful termination² claims based on race, disability and association with gay co-
5 workers and presumes that these causes of action require the same legal analysis under
6 McDonnell Douglas Corp. v. Green, 411 U.S. 792, 802-04 (1973). However,
7 McDonnell Douglas concerns discrimination under Title VII, not the ADA. Plaintiff's
8 discrimination claim is alleged under Title VII and retaliation is alleged under Title I
9 of the ADA. The legal standards are different. In the first cause of action, Plaintiff
10 alleges a cause of action under Title I of the ADA.

11 Title I of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12203, provides,

12 (a) Retaliation

13 No person shall discriminate against any individual because such
14 individual has opposed any act or practice made unlawful by this
15 chapter or because such individual made a charge, testified, assisted,
16 or participated in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or
17 hearing under this chapter.

16 (b) Interference, coercion, or intimidation

17 It shall be unlawful to coerce, intimidate, threaten, or interfere with any
18 individual in the exercise or enjoyment of, or on account of his or her
19 having exercised or enjoyed, or on account of his or her having aided
20 or encouraged any other individual in the exercise or enjoyment of, any
21 right granted or protected by this chapter.

19 42 U.S.C. § 12203.

20 To establish a prima facie case of retaliation under the ADA, distinct from a
21 cause of action of ADA discrimination, the employee must show "(1) involvement in
22 a protected activity, (2) an adverse employment action and (3) a causal link between
23 the two." Alvarado v. Cajun Operating Co., 588 F.3d 1261, 1269 (9th Cir. 2009)
24 (citing Coons v. Sec'y of U.S. Dept. of Treasury, 383 F.3d 879, 887 (9th Cir. 2004)).

25 Defendant fails to address the elements and supporting facts of retaliation under
26 the ADA. Accordingly, the Court DENIES Defendant's motion for summary judgment
27

28 ²As discussed above, the wrongful termination claim is barred under the federal
enclave doctrine.

1 on the Title I claim under the ADA.

2 As to discrimination under the ADA, Plaintiff claims that Defendant failed to
3 accommodate Plaintiff's knee injuries by refusing to let him bring a bag containing
4 food, water and medicine onboard the ship and cites to 42 U.S.C. § 12112. (Dkt. No.
5 14, SAC ¶ 45.)

6 To establish a prima facie case for failure to accommodate under the ADA, a
7 plaintiff must show that "(1) he is disabled within the meaning of the ADA; (2) he is
8 a qualified individual able to perform the essential functions of the job with reasonable
9 accommodation; and (3) he suffered an adverse employment action because of his
10 disability." Allen v. Pac. Bell, 348 F.3d 1113, 1114 (9th Cir. 2003); see also 42 U.S.C.
11 § 12112(a), (b)(5)(A) (requiring reasonable accommodation).

12 Again, Defendant does not address the legal elements and supporting facts under
13 this cause of action. Accordingly, the Court DENIES Defendant's motion for summary
14 judgment on the Title I claims under the ADA.

15 **D. Second Cause of Action - Violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of**
16 **1964**

17 Plaintiff contends that Defendant discriminated and eventually terminated
18 Plaintiff because he is Hispanic.³ (Dkt. No. 14, SAC ¶ 52.) He also claims that other
19 Latino/a employees were given the hardest, most demanding and dirty jobs. (Id.)
20 Defendant contends Plaintiff has no evidence of discriminatory motive.

21 Title VII prohibits employers from engaging in certain unlawful employment
22 practices because of an individual's race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. 42
23 U.S.C. § 2000e-2. "In order to establish a prima facie case of discrimination, a plaintiff
24 must show (1) that he belongs to a protected class; (2) he was qualified for the position;
25 (3) he was subject to an adverse employment action; and (4) similarly situated
26 individuals outside his protected class were treated more favorably." Leong v. Potter,

27
28 ³The Court notes that the only allegation in the second amended complaint under Title VII is a race discrimination claim. However, both parties discuss disability discrimination under Title VII in their briefs.

347 F.3d 1117, 1124 (9th Cir. 2003) (citing McDonnell Douglas Corp. v. Green, 411 U.S. 792, 802 (1973)). Once the plaintiff demonstrates a prima facie case, the burden of production shifts to the employer to “articulate a legitimate, nondiscriminatory reason for the employment decision.” Id. “While the burden of production shifts to the defendant, the burden of proof remains with the plaintiff at all times.” Id. “If the employer offers a nondiscriminatory reason, the burden returns to the plaintiff to show that the articulated reason is a pretext for discrimination.” Id.

Plaintiff claim that he falls within the protected classes of race and national origin⁴ and disability status. While Defendant raises the fact that Plaintiff identifies himself as “white, non-Hispanic” on his paperwork with Defendant and testified that his race is white but his heritage is Hispanic, it does not dispute that he falls under a protected class of race/national origin or disability. The Court concludes that Plaintiff falls under a protected class under race/national origin as being Hispanic and having a disability.

Second, Plaintiff was qualified for his job as he was hired and worked with Defendant for almost four years. His performance reviews were also positive where he met and exceeded job standards. (Dkt. No. 35-6, Ex. 5 (June 17, 2005); Dkt. No. 35-12, Ex. 11 (June 26, 2006); Dkt. No. 35-11, Ex. 10 (June 22, 2007)). Third, Plaintiff was subject to an adverse employment action as he was fired on July 2, 2008.

The fourth factor is to determine whether there is a disputed fact that similarly situated individuals outside his protected class were treated more favorably. Defendant argues that Plaintiff has no evidence of discriminatory motive but only alleges favoritism towards certain employees and personality conflicts. Defendant points to specific portions of Plaintiff’s deposition transcript showing that Pomrenke, Plaintiff’s supervisor and other supervisors may have given favorable treatment to their friends

⁴Plaintiff identified his heritage as Hispanic. (Dkt. No. 32-7, Carvajal Depo. at 390:11-393:20.) He explained that people told him that Mexicans and white people are all white. (Id. at 390: 13-16.) But his heritage is Hispanic. (Id. at 391:22-23.) He stated that his mother is Mexican and his father is German, Spanish and Mexican. (Id. at 391:12 - 292:5.)

1 but there is no evidence of racial discrimination. (See Dkt. No. 32-7, Carvajal’s Depo.
 2 at 210:6-212:11 (Plaintiff’s complaint that he was not always given work when there
 3 was work and he asked for it); 212:1-5 (complaining that Pomrenke’s cronies and little
 4 buddies got the work); see also 234:5-7; 236:15-20.) In addition, Plaintiff admitted he
 5 never head Pomrenke orchestrating any harassment. (Id. at 218:22-219:3.) When
 6 asked, “was there anybody who ever discriminated against you based upon you being
 7 Latino?, Plaintiff answered “it’s not what I think, it’s what other people tell me and
 8 what we all think. That Greg has a tendency to not like Latinos from Tijuana too much,
 9 but I don’t know if that’s true.” (Id. at 363:13-20.) He also stated that when he spoke
 10 Spanish, Greg felt uncomfortable. (Id. at 367:10-12.) Plaintiff also admitted that he
 11 speculated that Greg may have written someone up for no reason. (Id. at 228:21-
 12 229:21.) Also, he speculated that Greg, Patrick and Adam would “have other workers
 13 harass you to see if they could get a reaction from you.” (Id. at 231:5-16.) Plaintiff
 14 also stated that he “just had a feeling that Greg was somewhat racist.” (Id. at 335:9-
 15 337:3.)

16 In opposition, Plaintiff must go beyond the pleadings and by a declaration,
 17 depositions, answers to interrogatories and admissions on file designate “specific facts”
 18 showing there is a genuine issue for trial. See Celotex, 477 U.S. at 324. As to racial
 19 or national origin discrimination, Plaintiff only provides one statement in his
 20 declaration⁵ that “Latinos hung out together because we all spoke Spanish and liked the
 21 same foods . . . Many times the Latinos were left out of work when they needed us, but
 22 Greg Pomrenke would pick non-Latinos.” (Dkt. No. 35-23, Carvajal Decl. ¶ 10.)
 23 While Plaintiff also cites to two declarations from Sofia Martinez, a former employee
 24 and John Mears, an employee of Defendant to support his allegations, these declaration
 25

26 ⁵In his brief, Plaintiff also alleges that Latinos were not given work while non-
 27 Latinos were given work and that other Latinos are afraid to come forward because
 28 they risk harassment and loss of their jobs. These are merely allegations without any
 evidentiary support and may not be used to oppose a motion for summary judgment.

1 do not address racial, ethnic or disability discrimination. (Dkt. Nos. 35-13; 35-17.)

2 Plaintiff points to cases holding that a plaintiff in an employment discrimination
3 case need only produce very little or minimal evidence to overcome an employer's
4 motion for summary judgment. See Chuang v. Univ. of Calif. Davis, Bd. of Trustees,
5 225 F.3d 1115, 1124 (9th Cir. 2000). The evidence does not need to rise to the level of
6 a preponderance of evidence. Id. However, one general statement that non-Latinos
7 were given work over Latinos without more, is insufficient to create a triable issue of
8 fact. See Nelson v. Pima Comm. College, 83 F.3d 1075, 1081-82 (9th Cir. 1996) (Mere
9 allegation and speculation do not create a factual dispute for purposes of summary
10 judgment). Plaintiff has not created a triable issue of fact on the issue of racial
11 discrimination.⁶

12 As to Plaintiff's claim of disability discrimination, Defendant argues that there
13 is no claim for reverse disability discrimination. See 42 U.S.C. § 12201(g) ("[n]othing
14 in this chapter shall provide the basis for a claim by an individual without a disability
15 that the individual was subject to discrimination because of the individual's lack of
16 disability"). Plaintiff alleges animus towards individuals that did not have a disability,
17 not those that did. Therefore, he does not have a claim for disability discrimination.
18 In opposition, Plaintiff's only statement that similarly situated individuals outside his
19 protected class were treated more favorably is that other employees were allowed to
20 have food, medication and water in their jacket pockets and he was not. (Dkt. No. 35-
21 23, Carvajal Decl. ¶ 19.) Again, this is insufficient to create a triable issue of fact. See
22 Nelson, 83 F.3d at 1081-82. Plaintiff does not provide specific details surrounding this
23 general allegation. No other declarations from current or former employees were
24 presented and no specific deposition testimony was highlighted. Based on what has
25 been presented to the Court, the only incident where Plaintiff was allegedly not allowed
26

27 ⁶While Plaintiff appears to allege a hostile work environment, there is no
28 evidence that Plaintiff was subject to verbal or physical conduct based on his race. See
Surrell v. California Water Service Co., 518 F.3d 1097, 1108 (9th Cir. 2008).

1 to bring his food, medication and water was on July 1, 2008 when Garvey told Plaintiff
2 that he could not carry his medicine on board the ship. Plaintiff does not allege that
3 Garvey allowed all other non-disabled employees to take their items onto the ship.
4 Accordingly, Plaintiff has not created a triable issue of fact on the issue of disability
5 discrimination. Accordingly, the Court GRANTS Defendant's motion to summary
6 judgment on the claim of racial and disability discrimination under Title VII.

7 Defendant also argues that even if a claim for disability discrimination was
8 made, his claim is barred by the statute of limitations. Title VII provides that claimants
9 have ninety days to file a civil action after receipt of such notice from the EEOC. 42
10 U.S.C. § 2000e-5(f)(1). If a claimant does not file a case within 90 days, the action is
11 time barred. The EEOC issued a right to sue letter on August 12, 2010. Both parties
12 agree that Plaintiff had to file a complaint by November 13, 2010 alleging violations
13 of the ADA.

14 The ninety-day period is subject to the doctrine of equitable tolling which is to
15 be applied sparingly. Nelmida v. Shelly Eurocars, Inc., 112 F.3d 380, 384 (9th Cir.
16 1997). Courts are unforgiving when a late filing is due to a claimant's failure to
17 exercise due diligence in preserving his legal rights. Scholar v. Pacific Bell, 963 F.2d
18 264, 268 (9th Cir. 1992); Banks v. Rockwell Int'l N. Amer. Aircraft Operations, 855
19 F.2d 324, 327 (6th Cir. 1988) (equitable tolling inapplicable where claimant did not
20 inform EEOC of his change of address).

21 Defendant argues that because he did not amend his complaint to include an
22 ADA claim until December 3, 2010, the ADA claim should be dismissed as untimely.
23 Plaintiff opposes.

24 In this case, Plaintiff received the EEOC letter and proceeded to file a complaint
25 in this Court alleging claims under Title VII within the 90 day period. While the ADA
26 claim is not specifically alleged, the filing of the complaint shows due diligence by
27 Plaintiff and put Defendant on notice. See Valenzuela v. Kraft, Inc., 801 F.2d 1170,
28 1175 (9th Cir. 1986) (tolling statute of limitations where claimant filed her action in

1 state court). Plaintiff had until November 13, 2010 to file his complaint alleging an
 2 ADA violation. On November 9, 2010, he filed a complaint alleging a Title VII cause
 3 of action. A month later, on December 3, 2010, Plaintiff filed a first amended
 4 complaint that alleges the ADA claim. (Dkt. No. 5.) Accordingly, the Court
 5 concludes that equitable tolling applies and the ADA claim is not barred by the 90 day
 6 statute of limitations.

7 **E. Fifth and Sixth Causes of Action - Breach of Contract and Breach of the**
 8 **Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing**

9 In the Complaint, Plaintiff asserts that there was an implied contract with
 10 Defendant that they would provide a safe and legal work environment and that under
 11 this employment agreement, Defendant breached the implied covenant of good faith
 12 and fair dealing (Dkt. No. 14, SAC ¶¶ 70-79; 81-87.)

13 Defendant argues that Plaintiff was an at-will employee and cannot establish
 14 either an express or implied contract. Plaintiff opposes arguing that because Defendant
 15 is subject to the AbilityOne program established by the federal government, there is an
 16 implied contract between Plaintiff and Defendant that it will provide a workplace that
 17 follows the AbilityOne criteria. Alternatively, Plaintiff contends, without providing
 18 any legal authority, that it is a third party beneficiary of Pride's contract with the
 19 federal government and has standing to assert a breach of contract claim against Pride.
 20 In its reply, Defendant argues that Plaintiff cannot re-write his breach of contract claim
 21 and allege something completely different from what he alleged in his SAC.

22 "An employment, having no specified term, may be terminated at the will of
 23 either party on notice to the other." Cal. Labor Code § 2922. The Sixth Circuit has
 24 held that an at-will employment agreement does not include an implied contract for the
 25 employer to provide a safe work environment. Liadis v. Sears, Roebuck and Co., 47
 26 Fed. Appx. 295, 302 (6th Cir. 2002). The Court agrees.

27 Plaintiff does not dispute that he was an "at will employee." This fact, along
 28 with the statutory presumption of at-will employment satisfies Defendant's initial

1 burden in moving for summary judgment. See Guz v. Betchtel Nat'l Inc., 24 Cal. 4th
2 317, 339 (2000). The burden shifts to Plaintiff to raise a triable issue that his
3 employment was not at-will, or that it was a third-party beneficiary to the contract
4 between Defendant and the federal government.

5 Plaintiff argues that it is a third-party beneficiary to the contract between
6 Defendant and the federal government. First, this allegation is not addressed in the
7 second amended complaint. Second, Plaintiff provides no legal support for his
8 argument. Lastly, even if the Court were to consider Plaintiff's third-party beneficiary
9 argument, it fails.

10 A non-party to a contract can enforce the contract only if the contract reflects a
11 clear promissory intent to benefit the third party. Kremen v. Cohen, 337 F.3d 1024,
12 1029 (9th Cir. 2003). "The intended beneficiary need not be specifically or
13 individually identified in the contract, but must fall within a class clearly intended by
14 the parties to benefit from the contract." Id. (quotation omitted). However, when one
15 of the contracting parties is a governmental entity, a "more stringent test applies." Id.

16 Third party beneficiaries are presumptively incidental beneficiaries who may not
17 enforce the contract "absent a clear intent to the contrary." Orff v. United States, 358
18 F.3d 1137, 1145 (9th Cir. 2004) (emphasis and quotation omitted). The contract must
19 establish both an intent to confer a benefit on the third party, as well as an intent to
20 grant the third party "enforceable rights." Id. (quotation omitted).

21 Plaintiff has not shown a "clear intent" that he was the intended third-party
22 beneficiary to enforce provisions of the contract. See Orff, 358 F.3d at 1145.
23 Accordingly, the Court GRANTS Defendant's motion for summary judgment on the
24 breach of contract claim.

25 A "claim for breach of an implied good faith covenant depends upon the
26 existence of a valid contract." Stanley v. Univ. of S. Cal., 178 F.3d 1069, 1078 (9th
27 Cir. 1999) (citing Careau & Co. v. Sec. Pac. Bus. Credit, Inc., 222 Cal. App. 3d 1371
28 (1990)). Accordingly, the Court also GRANTS Defendant's motion for summary

1 judgment as to the breach of an implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing.

2 **F. Seventh Cause of Action - Negligence**

3 The second amended complaint alleges that Defendant had a duty to provide a
4 legal and safe work environment for its employees, that Defendant knew Plaintiff
5 suffered from knee problems, and refused to provide a safe and legal work place. (Dkt.
6 No. 14, SAC ¶¶ 89-96.) Defendant contends that the negligence claim fails as it is
7 barred by Workers' Compensation, which provides the exclusive remedy for injuries
8 caused by an employer's negligence. Plaintiff asserts that a negligence claim is still
9 viable under federal law and that Defendant failed to meet its initial burden on
10 summary judgment as it failed to address the federal counterpart of the negligence
11 claim.

12 Claims of negligence arising from conduct occurring in the course of
13 employment are within the exclusive remedy provisions of the California Workers'
14 Compensation Act. Vuillemainroy v. American Rock & Asphalt, 70 Cal. App. 4th
15 1280, 1284 (1999); Coit Drapery Cleaners v. Sequoia Ins. Co., 14 Cal. App. 4th 1595,
16 1605 (1993).

17 Plaintiff alleges negligence based on conduct that occurred while employed by
18 Defendant. While Plaintiff argues that the negligence claim is viable under federal
19 law, he has not made such an allegation in the second amended complaint. As a matter
20 of law, the Court GRANTS Defendant's motion for summary judgment on the
21 negligence claim.

22 **G. Eighth Cause of Action - Defamation/Slander *Per Se***

23 Plaintiff complains that Pride managers made false statements that Plaintiff is a
24 "fag" and a "queer." (Dkt. No. 14, SAC ¶¶ 98-100.) He contends that these statement
25 were made to cause Plaintiff mental anguish to harass Plaintiff for disclosing or
26 complaining about Defendant's illegal conduct.

27 Slander is a false and unprivileged publication, orally uttered, which either (1)
28 tends directly to injure [plaintiff] "in respect to his office, profession, trade or business,

1 either by imputing to him general disqualification in those respects which the office or
 2 other occupation peculiarly requires, or by imputing something with reference to his
 3 office, profession, trade, or business that has a natural tendency to lessen its profits”
 4 or (2) “by natural consequence, causes actual damage.” Moranville v. Aletto, 153 Cal.
 5 App. 2d 667, 672 (1957); Cal. Civil Code § 46. A statement constitutes slander *per se*
 6 when it is made that makes charges as to any of the four specific categories listed and
 7 requires no proof of actual damages. Duste v Chevron Prods. Co., 738 F. Supp. 2d
 8 1027, 1044 (N.D. Cal. 2010).

9 Defamation is an invasion of the interest in reputation. The tort involves the
 10 intentional publication of a statement of fact that is false, unprivileged, and has a
 11 natural tendency to injure or which causes special damage. Cal. Civ. Code § 45; see
 12 also Smith v. Maldonado, 72 Cal. App. 4th 637, 645 (1999).

13 A court has held that statements falsely imputing homosexuality are not slander
 14 *per se*. Yonaty v. Mincolla, 945 N.Y.S. 2d 774, 779 (App. Div. 2012). In addition, one
 15 district court in California held that a statement about plaintiff’s homosexuality is not
 16 slander *per se* and requires a showing of actual damages. Greenly v. Sara Lee Corp.,
 17 2008 WL 1925230, *8 (E.D. Cal. Apr. 30, 2008).⁷

18
 19 ⁷ In a footnote, the court in Greenly explained,

20 The majority of the courts that have previously found an accusation of
 21 homosexuality to be slander *per se* emphasized the fact that such a
 22 statement imputed criminal conduct. See, e.g., Plumley v. Landmark
 23 Chevrolet, 122 F.3d 308, 310-11 (5th Cir. 1997). The United States
 24 Supreme Court effectively extinguished this rationale in Lawrence v.
 25 Texas, 539 U.S. 558, 123 S.Ct. 2472, 156 L.Ed.2d 508 (2003), where
 26 the Court held a Texas statute criminalizing same-sex sexual conduct
 27 was unconstitutional under the Due Process Clause because individuals
 28 have a “right of privacy” to engage in sexual acts in their homes. Id.
 at 574-75. The court also found that precedent to the contrary
 “demeans the lives of homosexual persons.” Id. at 575. This court
 acknowledges that “[c]ontinuing to characterize the identification of
 someone as a homosexual [to be] defamation *per se* has the same
 effect.” Albright v. Morton, 321 F. Supp. 2d 130, 137 (D. Mass.
 2004).

Greenly, 2008 WL 1925239 at *8.

1 Here, Defendant argues that statements that falsely impute that one is a
2 homosexual is not defamation per se and other statements Plaintiff allege are
3 defamatory are speculative without any supporting evidence. In opposition, Plaintiff
4 does not dispute Defendant's argument with triable issues of fact that a slanderous or
5 defamatory statement was made. Plaintiff merely argues that damages for defamation
6 per se are presumed and evidence of special damages is not required. Plaintiff has
7 failed to bear its burden to demonstrate a triable issue of fact. See Celotex, 477 U.S.
8 at 324. Accordingly, the Court GRANTS Defendant's motion for summary judgment
9 on the eighth cause of action for defamation/slander *per se*.

10 **H. Request for Judicial Notice**

11 Defendant filed a request for judicial notice of General Order No. 78 of the Navy
12 Department, and Statutes of California, Stats. 1919, ch. 83, 4 showing that Naval Base
13 San Diego, formerly known as The Destroyer Base, is a federal enclave. (Dkt. No. 32-
14 3.) Since Plaintiff does not oppose the request and the matter is appropriate for judicial
15 notice, the Court GRANTS Defendant's request for judicial notice.

16 **I. Evidentiary Objections**

17 As part of its opposition, Defendant filed evidentiary objections to Plaintiff's
18 declaration. (Dkt. No. 37-1.) The Court notes Plaintiffs' objections. To the extent that
19 the evidence is proper under the Federal Rules of Evidence, the Court considered the
20 evidence. To the extent that the evidence is not proper, the Court did not consider
21 them.

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Conclusion

Based on the above the Court GRANTS in part and DENIES Defendant's motion for summary judgment. Specifically, the Court DENIES Defendant's motion for summary judgment as to the first cause of action for violation of Title I of the ADA and GRANTS Defendant's motion for summary judgment as to all the remaining causes of action.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: April 22, 2013


HON. GONZALO P. CURIEL
United States District Judge